RIDENTEM DICERE VERUM OUID VETAT?

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

ON THE ROAD TO THE WAR,

Mr. Gales & Seaton:

My dear old friends: I spose you'll be amazinly disapinted to find I'm away off here, pushin on to the seat of war, and didn't call to see you when I come through Washington. But you must'nt blame me for it, for I couldn't help it; the President wouldn't let me call: he said I was getting quite too thick with you, writing letters to you and all that. And when he spoke about the letters, he

looked kind of red and showed considerable spunk. Says he, Major Downing, I have put a good deal of confidence in you as a friend of my administration; and if you are a friend to it, you must let Gales and Seaton alone: keep out of their way and have nothing to do with them; they are dangerous. mischief-making fellers, eternally peckin at my administration, all weathers. Let me try to keep things ever so snug, and lay my plans ever so deep. they are sure to dig them all up, lug them into the Intelligencer, and blaze 'em all over the country. Confound their picturs, they are the most trouble some customers an administration ever had; they've come pretty near swamping me two or three times. So, if you are my friend, I warn you not to be so thick with Gales and Seaton.

Well, says I, Colonel, you know I am a friend to you and your administration, as much as I ever was to the old Gineral and his administration; and I shall stand by you and do every thing I can to help you out of this scrape you've got into about the war. But I don't know as that need to make me break with Gales and Seaton. We've been old friends so long, it would be kind of hard for me to give 'em up now; and I don't hardly think they are quite so bad as you think for. They may not mean to do you so much hurt when they put these things into their paper, and only put them in because they think folks want to know what's goin on. Mr. Richie sometimes puts things into his paper that folks think don't do you no good.

The President give two or three hard chaws upon his cud of tobacco, and says he, Yes, Major, that's too true, it must be confessed; and it annoys me beyond all patience. But then I have to forgive it and overlook it, because Mr. Richie don't mean it. The old gentleman is always sorry for it, and always willing to take it back. And then he's such a tuff old feller to fight the federalists, I can't have a heart to scold at him much about his mistakes and blunders.

Well, says I, Colonel, being you've named federalists, I want to know if any of them animals is really supposed to be alive any where in the country now-a-days. Seeing sich awful accounts about 'em in the Union paper all the time, I inquired all the way along through New England, where they used to be the thickest, and I couldn't get track or one; and when I asked the folks if there was any federalists any where in them quarters, they all stared at me and said they didn't know what sort of critters they was. When I got to Downingville I asked uncle Joshua about it. He said, in his younger days there used to be considerable many of 'em about, but they wasn't thought to be dangerous, for they never was much given to fighting. But he said he guessed they'd all died out long ago, for he hadn't come across one this twenty years. So now Colonel, says I, how is it they are so thick in Mr. Richie's paper all the time ? At that he give me a very knowing kind of a look.

and lowered his voice down almost to a whisper; and says he, Major, I'll tell you how that is. When Mr. Richie was a young man he used to fight a good deal with the federalists, and took a good deal of pride in it; and now the fancies and scenes of his youth all seem to come back fresh to his mind, and he can't think or talk about any thing else. You know that's oftentimes the way with old people. As he always used to have the name of a smart fighter, I give him the command of the newspaper battery here to defend my administration. 'twas as great a mistake as 'twas when I sent Taylor into Mexico: I didn't know my man. No matter what forces was gathering to overthrow my administration, Mr. Richie somehow didn't seem to see 'em; no matter how hard they fired at me, he didn't seem to hear it; and when I called to him to fire back, he would rouse up and touch off a few squibs with about as good aim as the boys take when they fire crackers on the 4th of July, and did about as much execution. At last I found out a way that I could make the old veteran fight like a Turk and hold on like a bulldog. It was by giving him a notion at any time that he was fighting with federalists. Since I made that discovery he's been more help to me. Whenever I see the enemy entrenching himself around me, and bringing up his batteries to fire into my administration, all I have to do is to whisper in Mr. Richie's ear and say, "Mr. Richie, the air smells of federalism; you may depend upon it there is federalists abroad In a minute, you've no idea with what fury the old gentleman flies round, and mounts his heaviest guns, and sets his paper battery in a roar. His shots fly right and left, and sometimes knock down friends as well as foes. To be sure they don't make a very great impression upon the enemy; but then there's this advantage in it; if he don't kill or beat off the enemy, he keeps the administration so perfectly covered up with smoke that the enemy can't see half the time where to fire at us. On the whole, Mr. Richie is a valuable man to my administration, notwithstanding all his mistakes and blunders.

Jest then the door opened, and who should come in but Mr. Richie himself. As he opened the door he ketched the sound of the two last words the President was saying.

"Mistakes and blunders!" save Mr. Richie. says he; what, have you got something more of Scott and Taylor's blundering in Mexico?

Nothing more to-day, says the President. I was only telling Major Downing how their blunders there have come pretty near ruining the country, and how it is absolutely necessary to get the staff out of their hands somehow or other before they quite finish the job. I'm going now to try one more plan, Mr. Richie; but be careful that you don't say any thing about it in the Union, and blow it all up. I tried once to send Col. Benton on for the same purpose, and Congress blowed that up. Then I sent Trist on for the same purpose, and Scott has blowed him up. Now I'm agoing to send Major Downing, not as a regular Chaplain, but as a sort of watch upon them, you know, to work round and do the business up before any body knows it. He isn't to go to Scott nor Taylor, nor have any thing to do with 'em, but work his way into Mexico, and go right to Santa Anna and knock up a bargain with him. I don't care what he gives. The fact is, Mr. Richie, the country needs peace, and I'll have

peace, cost what it will. An excellent idea, says Mr. Richie; an excellent plan, sir. I'm for peace at all hazards, if it is to be found any where in Mexico-that is, if we can get hold of it before Scott or Taylor does. And I think Major Downing is just the man for it-a true stanch democratic republican; and whatever he does will go for the benefit of the Administration. Now the country's shins are aching pretty bad with the war, if we can fix up a good smooth peace right off, and not let Scott nor Taylor have any hand in it, who knows, Mr. President, but it might hand in it, who knows, Mr. President, but it might make our Administration so popular that you and I lers that he would go eleven miles in the same manner.

might both be eleted to serve another four years?

But when is the Major to start?

Right off to-night, says the President, or, rather, in the morning before daylight-before any body in Washington fines out that he has got back from Downingville. I have forbid his calling at the Intelligencer office, and I don't want they should find out or mistrust hat he's been here. If they should get wind of the movement, they would be sure to throw some constitutional difficulty in the way, and try to make a lad botch of the business.

The President shot me into his room, and charged me not to leave the house, while he sent for Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Marcy to fix up my private instructions. While he was gone, Mr. Richie fixed me up a nice little bundle of private instructions too, on his own hook, moddled, he said, on the Virginia Resolutions of '98. Presently the President came back with my budget all ready, and give me my instructions, and filled my pockets with rations, and told me how to draw whenever I wanted money; and before daylight I was off a good piece

on the road to the war. To-day I met a man going on to carry letters to he Government from Gineral Scott's side of the war, and I made him stop a little while to take this etter to you; for I was afraid you might begin to think I was dead. He says Scott is quite wrathy about the Trist business, and wants to push right on and take the city of Mexico, but Mr. Trist is disposed to wait and see if he can't make a bargain with Santa Anna's men. I shall push along as fast as I can, and get into the city of Mexico if possible before Scott does, and if I only once get old of Santa Anna, I have no doubt I shall make

I don't know yet whether I shall take Scott's oad or Taylor's road to go to the city of Mexico; it will depend a little upon the news I get on the vay. Two or three times, when I have been stopoing to rest, I have been looking over my private instructions. They are fust rate, especially Mr. Richie's.

I reman your old friend, and the President's private Embasseder. MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

ASTRONOMICAL.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12, 1847.

SIR: The new planet discovered on the first day of July ast by the ame Mr. Hencke who first discovered Astrea, was observed here last night with the equatorial, and on the meridian with the west transit and German circle.

It was first observed the night before with the equatoria alone. The sar of comparison used by this instrument on each night is n R. A .- 17h. 4m. 55s. 45 (7.8 mag.) Bes

Apparent places of the new planet corrected for refraction by observations of August 10th and 11th: Mean time, Wishington. R. A.

Aug. 11....... 17 38.9..., 16 55 28.87. Aug. 11........ 36 39 16 55 28.28 Beecher meridian pass'ge Obs'r Prof. Aug. 11.......7 36 3916 55 28.33 Major meri-

This planet is aso an asteroid, and is the sixth of the system. It is of the 1.10 magnitude, and the telescope presents it without any disk

Prof. Rumker, o' Hamburg, in a letter of the 9th ultimo ommunicated to me the first intelligence with regard to this planet; but the wether has been such as to prevent an earlier I find that, from Jub 16th to August 10th, I have been enabled to observe durng one night only.

lespectfully, &c. M. F. MAURY,

Lieutenant United States Navy. Hon. JNO. Y. MAON, Secretary of the Navy.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE .-- A judge out West has recently decided that it might be insanity to sign another | jority as fa; as heard from being 370 votes. man's name to a check in place of your own, but when you draw the money of the check and spend it, there is a good deal of sanity in the proceeding.

MONEY PAID FOR COTTON .- Mr. McQUEEN stated in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, last month, that in the course of the last twenty-five years Eng-

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED SLAVES ON BOARD .- Capt. Clarkson, of the ship Woodside, from Canton, karned at St. Helena that the British brig Waterwitch, on the 12th of June last, 100 miles W. S. W. from Ainkie, captured an American built brig, having "Bantah, of Portland," painted in large white letters on her stern. No colors or papers on board. On the log slate was written Capt. Forsyth. The crew were all Brazilians. She had on board 508 live and two dead slaves. She was sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication. The Bantah was eight days out from the coast, between Congo river and Ambuselle.

LAW OF CONTRACTS .- We have received from the pub lishers, Messrs. Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, a copy of a handseme edition of "A Treatise on the Law of Contracts and Rights and Liabilities ex contractu," by C. G. Anprison, of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. The volume comprises 900 pages of close print, and from its table of conents and copious index appears to embrace all the ramifications of its important subject. As a professional book we cannot undertake to speak of it, but its style appears to us to possess in a high degree the qualities proper for such a work.

EARTHQUAKE.-There was a slight shock of an earthquake at the East on Sunday last, which was felt at Boston, New Bedford, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Vineyard Sound, &c.

A Naval Court of Inquiry, to examine into the cause of the recent accident to the United States ship Jamestown, asembled on Tuesday on board the U. States ship Pennsylvania. The Court consists of the following officers: Com. WILKINson, President; Com. KEARNY and Capt WEBB members; Lieut. A. SINCLAIR, Judge Advocate.

A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Washington (Penn.) College has been sent to us, from which we learn | cratic majority in the State was 1,470. There are that the institution is in a very prosperous condition. The following is a summary of the students:

Total number of Students......190

The course of instruction, as arranged by the Faculty, is well calculated to facilitate the advancement of the students, and give them a complete classical education.

STILL EXTENDING .- The Western Telegraph has reached Columbus, Ohio; the first despatch from that point having reacted Philadelphia on Wednesday. Not many days will elaps before this line will be extended to Cincinnati. The section between Pittsburg and Cleveland, 160 miles, is nearly complited, and will be in operation by the 30th instant.

WID SPORTS OF THE WEST -By the Batavia Times we ee that the people of Livingston county are addicting themselves to a peculiar class of sports, and, figuratively speaking, temporatily making beasts of themselves for the amusement of the pubic. That paper gives the following account of three The first feat was by a man who wagered twenty-five dol-

lars that ie could draw a buggy from Mount Morris to Geneseo (six rales) and back in six hours. He accomplished it onsideraby within the time.

The second was by a young gentleman who wagered eight dollars he build draw a sulkey half way to Geneseo (three miles) and ack in three hours, and carry a man in it the first three miles-the man to pay five dollars for the ride. This

was also accuplished within the time.

The thirdand last feat was a wheelbarrow race, one mile out and back the man wagering ten dollars that, after taking hold of the hadles of the wheelbarrow, he would wheel it the whole distane without moving his arms forward or back three

WASHINGTON

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA, -In North Carolina the Whigs rain three Representatives in Congress. In the first district Thos. L. CLINGMAN and J. G. BYNUM. both Whigs, were the candidates. We know not which is elected. The other districts return the ollowing gentlemen: NATHANIEL BOYDEN, DANIEL M. BARRINGER, AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD, RICHARD DONNELL, and DAVID OUTLAW, Whigs; and ABRAHAM VENABLE, J. R. DANIEL, and JAMES J. McKAY, Democrats.

ALABAMA.-From Alabama the delegation in the next Congress will be two Whigs and five Democrats, viz: John Gayle and Henry W. Hilliard, Whigs: Sampson W. Harris, S. W. Inge, Geo. S. Houston, W. R. W. Cobb, and Franklin W.

Bowdon, Democrats. A Whig gain of one member. INDIANA.—The Congressional election in this

State has resulted in the choice of three Whigs and seven Democrats, being a Whig gain of one. First District-ELISHA EMBREE and ROBERT DALE Owen, candidates. Mr. Embree (Whig) elected by 460

majority. Mr. Owen's majority two years ago was 1,015. A Whig gain. Second District-John S. Davis and Thomas J. Hen-

LEV. candidates. Mr. Henley (Dem.) re-elected by a majority of 42 votes; his former majority was 843. Third District-P. A. HACKLEMAN and JOHN L. ROBIN-

on, candidates. Mr. Robinson (Dem.) elected. Fourth District-CALEB B. SMITH and CHARLES H TEST, candidates. Mr. Smith (Whig) re-elected by a large

majority Fifth District-NICHOLAS McCARTY and WM. W. WICE, candidates. Mr. Wick (Dem.) re-elected by a majority of 200 or 300 votes; his former majority was 1,676.

Sixth District-George G. Dunn and D. M. Dobson, candidates. Mr. Dobson (Dem.) has been elected by a small majority. The majority for Mr. Davis, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, in this district was very little short of 3,000.

Seventh District-RICHARD W. THOMPSON and JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, candidates. Mr. Thompson (Whig) elected. Eighth District-DAVID BRIER and JOHN PETTIT, candidates. Mr. Pettit (Dem.) re-elected. Some of the papers make Mr. CLARK the Whig candidate in this district; which give it the preference.

Ninth District-DAVID D. PRATT and CHARLES W. CATHCART, candidates. Mr. Cathcart (Dem.) elected. Tenth District-WM. G. EWING and WM. ROCKHILL, andidates. Mr. Rockhill (Dem.) elected.

KENTUCKY .- It is probable that our political opponents will have four of the ten members from this State, which will be a Whig loss of one. Two of the districts in which they have succeeded are them is only to be accounted for by local and personal causes.

First District-Samuel Dulaner, Lynn Boyn, and ing Democrats. There are yet no returns, but it is taken for granted that Mr. Boyd is re-elected.

observation upon it iere. In looking over my observing book dates. The vote close, and Mr. Clarke (Dem.) elected; a interrupted by the late expedition of Col. De Russy we have Whig loss.

> Third District-ROBERT L. WADDILL and SAMUEL O. elected. If so, a Whig loss,

Fourth District-AYLETT BUCKNER and ANDREW J. James, candidates. Mr. Buckner (Whig) is elected; his ma-

Fifth District-John B. Thompson and Charles A WICKLIFFE, late Postmaster General, candidates. Mr.

Thompson (Whig) elected by a majority of 700 or 800 votes. Sixth District-GREEN ADAMS and J. PRICE are the canidates-both Whigs. Mr. Adams is elected; a Whig gain.

BUE, and ALEXANDER MARSHALL, candidates-Mr. Trabue Scott's victory." unning as a Native American. Mr. Morehead (Whig) elected by more than 1,100 votes over either of his competitors. Ninth District-LEANDER M. Cox and RICHARD FRENCH,

andidates. Mr. French, (Dem.) is elected; a Whig loss. Tenth District .- JOHN P. GAINES and LUCIUS DESHA. candidates. Mr. Gaines (Whig) elected, being a Whig gain; majority about 150.

TENNESSEE, -Our accounts from Tennessee, thus far, are highly encouraging, and the opinion is confidently expressed that NEIL S. Brown, the Whig candidate, is elected Governor over AARON V. Brown, the present incumbent. The Louisville Journal of Monday says:

"We give below all the returns that have come to hand, from which it will be seen that the Whigs have gained in all directions, even in Middle Tennessee, the stronghold of Locofocoism, and that the gallant Whig champion, Nett S. BROWN, is in all probability elected Governor. The passengers in last night's stage from Nashville say that when they eft Tennessee even the Locofocos acknowledged the election of the Whig candidate by a probable majority of a thousand.

"In Davidson county, NEIL S. BROWN (Whig) gains 8 otes, in Robertson 72, in Williamson 116, in Bedford 146, in Maury (Mr. Polk's own county) 149, and three precincts to hear from, which will increase it; in Giles 13, in Lawrence 22, in Wilson 42, in part of Smith county 100, which will be increased to 200, [and we can add 200 in Knox coun ty.] The Loco candidate has gained 13 in Sumner and 27 in De Kalb."

The above twelve counties show a nett Whig gain of 727 on the vote of 1845, when the Demoseventy-two counties. The Whigs have also gained several members of the Legislature in the counties heard from. The returns are not yet in from any of the Congressional districts.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURG

The Baltimore American explains that the law which has recently been declared "null and void" by the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was an act of the Legislature of that State granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right to construct their road through the territory of Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, but which enactment was so clogged with onerous restrictions and reservations that it was not accepted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Hence the declaration of the Secretary of the Commonwealth was a mere matter of form-the time for the acceptance of the act having expired.

The act thus rejected and annulled, however, should not be confounded with another act of the Carriage hire and contingent expenses of Com-Legislature of Pennsylvania, granting a charter for the construction of a railroad from Pittsburg to the town of Connellsville. The charter of this company is still in full force, and, as the route of their road Ten-room supplies for Common Council !..... is so directly in the course which it has been contended should be taken by the Baltimore and Ohio stock necessary to construct that road.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamer Ohio has brought to New Orleans accounts from the Brasos to the 31st ultimo.

We observe nothing which goes to confirm the rumor of Gen. Scorr's having entered the city of Mexico. The Matamoros "Flag" of the 28th thus the 5th of May, and arrived at St. Joseph on the mentions it :

had arrived in the city of Mexico, with a loss of three hundred men, and we learn from good authority that positive intelligence has been received here to that effect; but whether he had a fight at Rio Frio or in the city itself, at what time he arrived there, with other particulars, appear to be matters of uncertainty. If the brigades of Generals Pillow and Cadwalader joined the Commander-in-chief at Puebla, his force must have numbered upwards of 12,000 men, with which he could have easily overcome all opposition. It is also asserted here that Gen. Valencia, at last accounts, had left San Luis or the city of Mexico with a large force.'

There being little doubt that Gen. Scorr was at Puebla on the 14th, it is not possible that he could have entered the city of Mexico in time for the news to reach Matamoros a week previous to the 28th ultimo.

A letter from the correspondent of the " Nationl," dated at Brasos on the 30th ultimo, says:

"We had a flare-up here on yesterday. A set of fellows are always found hovering, like a flock of obscene birds, on the skirts of an army. Some of them at this point are now claiming the right to exercise the civil functions, such as ma-gistrates, notaries, sheriffs, &c. under the laws of Texas, much to the annoyance of the officers of the army now in charge here. On yesterday, just as one of the United States teamers had hauled alongside of a schooner to tow her to sea, a posse of those loafers and jail-birds boarded and took forcible possession of the schooner, claiming pilotage in the squire, chief magistrate, constable, wreck-master, oystermar Major Eastland went off to her in an armed boat, and, as there was no boat for your city, packed them on board the Telegraph for Vera Cruz. The correspondent of the "Picayune" writes

from Buena Vista on the 18th July as follows: "It is reported that Urrea has gone to Matehuala, and that Minon's cavalry are on their way to Potosi, a small place about seventy-five miles from here, on the San Luis route. It is also stated, on good Mexican authority, that the troops which have been occupying San Luis, joined by 2,000 from Zacatecas, are on the march to the city of Mexico. Some degree of credit is attached to these reports, and they are no at all improbable. Various other reports are in circulation touching the movements of the enemy in this direction, which are not generally credited or entitled to credit. "An extraordinary Mexican express has arrived in town

from San Luis Potosi, en route for some point west of the ountains, but what its purport is of course has not leaked out. It is thought that a movement is on foot."

The "Flag" says that a letter was received on the 26th, by the Commandant of Matamoros from Gen. Hopping, stating that he had received information that Gen. Urrea was on this side of the mountains with some four thousand men, and remay be correct, but, finding the above name on our list, we questing to be reinforced by a squadron of dragoons. A company of mounted men from Ohio were ordered to report themselves to Gen. Hopping; but, although the Ohio did not sail till the 31st, we have nothing more concerning any threatening movement by Gen. Urrea.

THE LATE REPORTS FROM MEXICO.

The latest New Orleans papers throw no additional light upon the rumored entry of Gen. Scott cajolery in most cases, and by force in the extreme res decidedly Whig, and the election of Democrats in into the city of Mexico. The Picayune remains, still find us haggling for small encroachments on the frontier, incredulous, and fortifies its opinion as follows:

"So far as we can learn, the latest accounts from Tampico make no mention whatever of Gen. Scott's victory. Letters ISAAC BCRNETT were the candidates—the two last named be- of the 25th in abundance have been received in town from Tampico. They say not a word of the entrance said to have been made on the 17th-eight days previously. How far Second District-Joun F. Tone and B. L. Clarke, can-communications between Tampico and the capital have been been usable to learn; we have no later Mexican papers by either of the arrivals. But even were the usual mail entirely PETTON, candidates. The contest so close that we do not yet broken up, it would seem as if so important an event as the know the result. It is feared that Mr. Perror (Dem.) is fall of the capital must inevitably have reached Tampico in itself. Attention has been drawn to China; her strength, or eight or nine days, transmitted "from mouth to mouth." We still incline to the belief that Gen. Scott did not march from Pueble before the 15th

"Passengers from Matamores tell us that the day they left Seventh District—Garbert Duncan and David Meni- way of San Luis Potosi and the Tula pass. The time is bands of lawless adventurers; in a year she would be partition land has paid, for cotton alone, to the U. States, 268,000,000

we there, candidates. Mr. Duncan (Whig) elected by a sterling, or \$1,30,000,000.

we there, candidates. Mr. Duncan (Whig) elected by a majority of 311.

we dates to the 26th from Tampico, which is several hundred to the U. States, 268,000,000.

we there we should be called upon to "recognise" Ling have dates to the 26th from Tampico, which is several hundred to the U. States, 268,000,000. Eighth District-Charles S. Morenead, S. F. J. Tra- dred miles nearer the capital, and yet not a word of General New Brazil, President Jonathan Q. Twiggs of Gallipowille

Mn. CLAY AT BALTIMORE.

evening in the Western train of cars, and took lodgings in Barnum's hotel. We understand that he will remain at Baltimore to-day, and will probably depart thence for the East on to-morrow.

Dates have been received at St. Louis, Missouri, from Santa Fe and the Plains to the 21st of June. Every thing was quiet at Santa Fe. The Indians are congregating in large numbers on the Arkansas. and commit their depredations with impunity.

"Skies Bright !"-The available balance in the State Treasury of Pennsylvania, after paying the August interest, was \$327,227.

Kentucky .- The Frankfort Yeoman expresses the opinion that the Convention question has been carried by a majority of 30,000, and perhaps 10,000 over a constitutional majority. The question has to be submitted to the people once more.

There were sixteen graduates at the University of Georgia Commencement at Athens on the 5th instant. Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL delivered the oration before the Societies. Among the guests was Gen. CLINCH, the Whig candidate for Governor.

Three ocean steamers-one American, one English, and one French-leave in a few days for Europe; the Washington and Philadelphia from New York on Sunday, and the Hibernia from Boston on

some time in the course of the next two weeks, and will take up his residence at Thorndike's. We hope means will be adopted to induce the great statesman to extend his tour to Providence. man in the country has been a greater friend to founded on a petition of Mr. James Crutchett, in which he gala day .- Providence Transcript.

We learn from the Cumberland Civilian that the Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Comany have resolved to remove the Office of the Company from Cumberland to Frederick, (Md. Here are some of the recent items of expendi-

ture of the Corporation of the city of New York:

I ISUT. TANNERLL .- This officer was severely wounded railroad in its extension from Cumberland to the and taken prisoner in the unlucky affair of Col. De Russy Ohio river, some of the citizens of Baltimore as with the Mexicans under General Garay, and the first acwell as of Pittsburg hope that the Baltimore and cousts represented his wound as mortal. But letters have Ohio Company will yet avail itself of the route of- beer received, both at New Orleans and Baltimore, which say he hopes that they will all be reconciled by the flood of ight fered by the Connellsville charter, by subscribing, that he was still alive so late as the 20th of July, and kindly in connexion with the citizens of Pittsburg, for the carel for by General Garay, into whose family he was re-

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Missouri Republican contains some late and interesting news from California, received through Messrs. Shaw and Bolder, direct from Oregon. They left the frontier settlement of that country on 27th July, having made the trip in eighty-three "It has been rumored here for a week past that Gen. Scott days. The company to which they were attached ad arrived in the city of Mexico, with a loss of three hun-

little difficulty on the route.

These gentlemen state that the emigrants to Caifornia and Oregon were making very handsome progress, being some twenty-five days ahead of the time usually occupied by the emigrants. One company was met at Big Sandy, and two at Green River. The Mormons, with six hundred and seventy-six wagons, were met at the forks of the Platte, on their route to California. The Twelve Apostles, as they are called, were at Fort Bridger, and it was understood that the Mormons would not proceed this season further than the neighborhood of the Salt Lake. All the emigrants were getting along very well.

At Fort Hall these gentlemen met with Mr. SAMUEL BRANNAN and four others, who had arrived there for the purpose of piloting the emigrants on the route to California. From Mr. Brannan, who is described as the editor of the "California Star," they obtained information up to the 25th of May, the most important of which is, that Col. FREMONT and been placed under arrest by Gen. KEARNY for disobedience of orders, and ordered to the United States for trial. He either had left or would leave immediately for the States. Com. STOCKTON was also on his way home. The American fleet was engaged in operations against Mazatlan, Acapulco, and other towns in Lower California, and the troops had been ordered in the same direction. Gen. KEARNY, it was understood, would leave California in time to reach home in September. Things were not in a very quiet or settled condition These gentlemen add, if possible, to the horror of the accounts heretofore received in relation to the sufferings of the emigrating parties which failed to reach California last winter. Seventy-three of them perished in the snow and from famine, and the living survived only by feasting on their deal com-

Regarding the affairs of Oregon there does not appear to be

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The following remarks on the future of China, and the necessities which that future involves, are strongly characterized by the practical good sense and clearness of vision that eminently belong to the paper from which they are taken-the London Spectator-and scarcely less so by its habitual unscrupulous laxity in point of moral obligation. The Spectator is always keen-sighted enough in perceiving to what point things are tending; it does not often put itself to any trouble in designating the point to which they ought to tend, or the means that should be employed to give them a more conscientious direction .- New York Com. Adv. CHINA AND THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM. -The Chinese would

not repel the peaceable alliance with England if they knew what they were about; and the main fault of the recent "demonstrations" made by the British authorities is, that they are not calculated to convey a distinct proposition to the Cl mind. The Chinese have for some two centuries been taught to consider the Europeans as a race who might be repelled by and only more difficult, not impossible, to keep back by cajolery. We do not represent in our actions the inevitable accessity that awaits China.

Circumstances have vastly changed since the Jesuits obtain ed a bare toleration of their presence and Lord Macartney was bowed out. Europeans were then a distant race; the South Seas now swarm with them; and the outposts of European civilization, in the shape of colonies, are advancing upon the once remote Celestial Empire—now within regular steam communication. The Northern and Western world is in great part appropriated; the wild region, in which adventure won its pleasures and its booty are narrowed; and there is a count-less host of adventurers in posse who would be called into ac-tive existence if a fair field for their action were to show rather her weakness, has been measured in pitched battle. China is a suitable prey for the innumerable Raleighs and the Pizarros of the present day whom opportunity would evoke into life.

What is it that prevents the partition of China among bands

that city news was received there by Mexican merchants from all quarters of the globe. It is that European system of that Gen. Scott had had an action with the Mexicans at the international law into which the Chinese refuse to enter. Rio Frio, and defeated them totally, with a loss on his part of Loose, obscure, and ill observed even by ourselves as that Rio Frio, and defeated them totally, with a loss on his part of code is, it is effectual as yet for the protection of China. Were three hundred men. If Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the China formally excommunicated from it—were her repudiation answered with a total withdrawal of all European interceurse territory, and many other States as "independent" as ever

The alternative of the peaceful and orderly commercial ulli-The Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived at Baltimore last ance which China repudiates is fearful and imminent. If she did but know it, she must give in. But how can she learn the existence of such cogent circumstances, while she finds us still chaffering, with only rather more troublesome importunity, for small encroachments and petty trading per leges on the distant frontier? We wage war which war ; inflict terror and death on the helpless Celestials, and then, out of some exaggerated fancy of moderation, halt where we might drive home a salutary conviction, even into the sacred presence that doth hedge the Emperor.

OFFICIAL .- FROM THE "UNION" OF IESTERDAY.

EXETER, (N. H.) AUGUST 9, 1847.

To the Editor of the Union . Mr DEAR SIR: My attention has just been called to the following article, contained in the Union of the 6th instant : FOR THE UNION.

Resolution of the last Congress for the lighting with gas the Capitol and Capitol grounds.

" Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized and directed to contract wi James Crutchet for lighting up the Capitol and Capitol grounds with the solar gas light : Provided, That such conract can be made upon terms deemed reasonable by the said Secretary and Clerk, and that a sum not exceeding \$17,500 be and the same is hereby appropriated, to carry the said contract into effect."—Approved, March 3, 1847.

Now, under the above resolution, an immense n to be erected from the dome of the Capitol, which has created much discussion in this city, and some uncasiness, under the fear that it is calculated to endanger the building, and may be destructive of life. It is respectfully asked whether the said Secretary and Clerk are carrying out the views of Congress by the plan now about to be adopted by them. Some inqui HENRY CLAY is expected to arrive at Newport ry into this subject can best elicit proper information and satisfy the public.

> Information having been thus respectfully asked, I feel bound to give such as I can. The resolution embodied in the above communication was

Rhode Island interests than HENRY CLAY, and set forth fully his plan of lighting the Capitol and Capitol wherever he moves within our borders he should grounds. That petition was before both Houses of Congress, made aware that the people are not unmindful of and was, doubtless, well considered by the committee of the his great services nor regardless of his worth. His sojourn among us should be made one continual Clerk—who are not only "authorized" but "directed" to But little doing in flour. Small sales of Pennsylvania contract-after much consideration and reflection, came to the brands at \$6. Commeal \$3 25. The supply of wheat is conclusion that the plan laid before the committee of the Sen- light and holders are asking higher prices, but I have not ate by Mr. Crutchett must be pursued by them in their con- heard of any sales. Business generally speaking is very duffnot, however, enter into the contract until they had consulted same figures; oats 50 a 55; rye 75. two of the best architects in Washington, and Mr. Renwick, the architect of the Smithsonian Institution, all of whom gave the architect of the Smithsonian Institution, all of whom gave lon elephants are employed in ploughing rice fields and in preparing new grounds for cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. cured in the manner proposed by Mr. Crutchett, would no One of these animals, well trained, it is said, will do the work men Council. \$1,120 37 endanger the building, but would, on the contrary, strengther of twenty exen; consequently, more labor is performed in a Fourth of July celebration. 1,769 15 the dome; and that, when finished, it would rather add n given time, and the period is hastened for putting in the crops. 4.088 34 Thus assur d, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of tie House of Representatives have proceeded to perform the day

assigned to them by the resolution. So far as the undersigned is concerned, he most respectfully begs the good citizens of the metropolis to suspend their idgent until the case is fairly submitted for their verdict, the Very respectfully, your own and the public's obedien

B. B. FRENCH Clerk House of Reps. U.S. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

number of strangers at present visiting the city, which has

NEW YORK, AUGUST 12, 1847. I have two or three times recently referred to the great

appeared to me remarkable and unusual at this season of the year. The same strong tide continues daily to pour in upon us, and whirl through the city's thousand eddies, converting it into a heaving, rolling, mighty maelstroom. Let a stranger stand upon the steps of the Astor House at almost any hour of the day, and look up and down Broadway, and across the Park, and he could at first hardly be made to believe he was presented with only an every-day view. It would appear to him like some gala day, some high festival, fourth of July celebration, or something of that sort. Even to us New Yorkers, who are accustomed to the noise and bustle of busy Gotham, it seems like the most active business season of the year, instead of the dull, heavy, lifeless time of dog day weather. Broadway fairly groans with the weight of life that presses through it, and the hotels are so thronged that the feet sometimes sticking out of the windows are beginning to be excused on the score of necessity. To back these statements with evidence, and show that I am not drawing on my imagination for any facts, let me go a little into statistics. I have the Express of last evening before me, which contains a list of the names of persons arriving at nineteen of the hotels in the last twenty-four hours. I have had the curiosity to count them, and it may not be an uninteresting item to give the footing up: Astor House, 145; City Hotel, 46; National Hotel, 35; Howard Hotel, 109; United States, 76; Franklin House, 54; Croton Hotel, 42; Tremont Temperance House, 43; New England House, 35; Murray Street House, 15; Clinton Hotel, 21; Barrett's Hotel, 5; Mansion House, 17; Lovejoy's Hotel, 90; Pacific Hotel, 29; Rathbun's Hotel, 36; Taylor's Hotel, 23; Western Hotel, 50 ; American Hotel, 50 ; Total, 921.

There are a large number of hotels not included in this list and some of them of the first class, as the New York Hotel, the Carleton House, &c. And it must be remembered that this list includes the arrivals at these hotels only on a single day. Nor were the arrivals on that day unusually numerous, for the daily list has appeared much the same in the aggregate for some time past, though varying at the different hotels. On the whole, I must conclude that the fall trade is commencing somewhat earlier and with more vigor than usual. In these arrivals of a single day the whole country is represented, for they come from every State and Territory of the Union, and not a few hail from the Army and Navy of the United States. The wholesale merchants are busy, the imports are heavy,

and the custom-house has as much as it can attend to. The receipts at the custom-house average nearly a million of dollars a week. Last week they amounted to one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In the midst of all this, lest the Gothamites should still be lonesome or idle, a nice little rill of foreign immigrants continues to flow in upon us at the rate of about a thousand per day. One day this week they amounted to more than seventeen hundred. New York is fast becoming a big city, and she already has to carry a big purse. The Comptroller's report, laid before

the City Council this week, shows the amounts paid on city warrants for three months ending with July, to be one milnon six hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. The receipts into the city treasury in the same time one million two undred and eighty-one thousand dollars. This is in round numbers, without mentioning the odd hundreds. What is the matter with Mr. Polk's administration in Cali-

fornia that it cannot get along any more smoothly? We have here to-day despatches, by way of Ohio and St. Louis, that Col. FREMONT is under arrest, to be sent home for trial, and that Commodore STOCKTON and General KEARNY are on their way home. If the Administration has so much trouble with California, what will it do when it comes to have a dozen Mexican provinces to look after

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 13-5 P. M. The Whigs of Talbot met at Easton on Wednesday, 11th instant, and nominated the following ticket : For the House

of Delegates, Robert L. Seth, Chas. H. Bowdle, Thomas C. Nichols ; for Commissioner, Nicholas Rice. The flour market remains without much movement. Sales to-day of 700 barrels fresh ground of old wheat at \$5.75, and about 600 barrels new at \$6. The exports of breadstuffs

since Friday last amount to 1,996 barrels flour, 300 barrels

corn meal, and 405 bushels corn. The receipts of flour in the same time are 10,167 barrels. There are now ten vessels up for different foreign ports. Wheat is selling at 115 a 123 cents for good to prime reds, and 125 a 135 for white; very choice will bring 140. Corn

has advanced, with sales at 73 a 77 for white and yellow; oats Provisions and groceries in good request, and prices firm. Beef cattle \$2.75 a \$3 per 100 lbs. gross. Hogs \$6.26 a

\$6.50. Whiskey 25 a 26 cts. per gallon. Sales of about 40,000 lbs. wool at 16 to 27 cts. for un washed and washed common, and 28 to 40 cts. for finer

grades. Timothy hay \$18 per ton. No change in tobacco. Sales of yellow Ohio at \$4 a \$7, and good prime lots Maryland at full prices. Inferior grades not much in request. I quote the range of prices as follows. viz : Maryland \$2 to \$3 for inferior and common : \$3 a \$7.50 for good common; \$5 a \$9 for good; \$6 a \$20 for fine and better qualities; Ohio common \$2.25 a \$2.50; good common \$2.75 a \$3; reds \$4 a \$8; fine wrappery red \$15 a

are 2,026 hhds., including 1,289 Maryland, 719 Ohio, and 18 Virginia. Stocks are less in demand, and Government securities have eclined 1 to 1 per cent. Sales of \$3,000 United States 6's, 867, at 105 a 1051; \$1,000 Baltimore 6's, 1890, at 1011;

\$20; spangled \$1 a \$8; yellow \$9 a \$13. The inspections

Maryland 6's, 891 bid; Ohio Railroad shares 471 bid. The money market continues in the same easy condition as reported last week. Coupons are retailing at 85 a 86. Denand limited.

> TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. NEW YORK AUGUST 13-5 P. M.

At the stock market to-day Government securities were

firm, but there was quite a depression in fancy stocks general-

ly. Exchange on London as last quoted. There is a better feeling and more firmness in the flour market, with an increasing demand. Sales of Genesee at \$5.87 a \$6, and Southern at \$6; Michigan may be put down at \$5.75. Sales of rye flour at \$4.621 per bbi. Corn meal

is held at \$2.75 a \$3 per bbl. There is a good demand for wheat, and sales of Genesee prime at \$1.38 a \$1.40; mixed \$1.18 a \$1.20. There is a good demand for corn, and prices on the advance. Sales of 15,000 bashels mixed at 72 a 74 cents, and of vellow at 75 77 cents. Oats are dull, with sales at 45 cents per bushel. Provisions and groceries in fair request and prices firm.

The cotton market is less active, and sales have taken place at 4th cent per lb, dearer. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 13-5 P. M. The stock market remains unchanged. Government se-

tract; and they consequently embodied it therein. They did Yellow corn is nominal at 75 a 78 cents; white about the

The price of an elephant in Cevion varies from \$50 to \$75

ROBBERT AT WOBERS, MASS -On Thursday night, during a severe storm, a daring robbery was committed upon the office of a kind of banking institution, incorporated by the name of the "Woburn Mechanic Association." The office was entered by means of bursting open three doors before gaining access. A large iron safe was literally blown to atoms by ganpowder, and about \$3,000 were stolen. The explosion did not awaken several persons who slept in the farther part of the building. The flash and explosion were witnessed by man who was sitting up with a sick person in the neighbor hood, but he supposed it to be thunder